

· 论著·

新发 HIV/AIDS 患者抑郁心理干预效果 及其与 CD_4 [†]T 细胞计数的关系研究

刘云1*, 卢和丽2, 邹卿3, 袁也丰3

1.510430 广东省广州市,广州市民政局精神病院精神心理科 2.330006 江西省南昌市,南昌大学第二附属医院心身医学科 3.330006 江西省南昌市,南昌大学第一附属医院心身医学科 *通信作者:刘云,主治医师; E-mail: ly002047@163.com

【关键词】 获得性免疫缺陷综合征; HIV 感染; CD4T 细胞; 抑郁; 焦虑

【中图分类号】 R 512.91 【文献标识码】 A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2023.0795

Study on Effectiveness of Psychological Intervention for Depression in Newly Diagnosed HIV/ AIDS-infected Patients and the Relationship with CD₄⁺T Cell Counts

LIU Yun^{1*}, LU Heli^{2*}, ZOU Qing³, YUAN Yefeng³

- 1. Department of Psychiatry, Psychiatric Hospital of Guangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau, Guangzhou 510430, China
- 2. Department of Psychosomatic Medicine, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Nanchang 330006, China
- 3.Department of Psychosomatic Medicine, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Nanchang 330006, China *Corresponding author: LIU Yun, Attending physician; E-mail: ly002047@163.com

[Abstract] Background HIV/AIDS is associated with depression, which increases the risk of HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND) and reduces patient compliance with antiretroviral therapy (ART), exacerbating the risk of HIV transmission. Few domestic studies have reported on the effectiveness of psychological intervention for depressed patients of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) newly diagnosed and its correlation with CD₄⁺T cell counts. Objective To explore the effectiveness of psychological intervention for newly diagnosed PLWHA with depression and its correlation with CD₄⁺T cell

基金项目: 社会组织参与艾滋病防治基金项目(2021–2022360100PYDPLWH025821C); 江西省重点研发计划项目(20212BBG73042) 引用本文: 刘云,卢和丽,邹卿,等.新发 HIV/AIDS 患者抑郁心理干预效果及其与 CD4+T 细胞计数的关系研究 [J].中国全科医学, 2024. DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1007–9572.2023.0795. [Epub ahead of print] [www.chinagp.net]

LIU Y, LU H L, ZOU Q, et al. Study on effectiveness of psychological intervention for depression in newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS-infected patients and the relationship with CD_4^*T cell counts [J]. Chinese General Practice, 2024. [Epub] ahead of print [Epub].

© Editorial Office of Chinese General Practice. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 license.

counts, providing a reference for HIV clinical diagnosis and treatment. Methods From April 2020 to June 2022, a convenient sampling method was used to select newly diagnosed PLWHA with depression from some ART-designated hospitals in Jiangxi Province. While they were diagnosed, ART and psychological intervention were immediately initiated, and the total period of intervention was 12 weeks. Before and after the intervention, the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD) and Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAMA) were used for evaluation, and CD₄⁺T cell counts were calculated for analysis. **Results** A total of 200 newly diagnosed PLWHA with depression were included, 178 cases of which were effectively followed up with an effective rate of 89.0%. Among 178 cases, 88 were mild to moderate depression (49.4%), 90 were major depressive disorder (50.6%), and 173 cases were accompanied by anxiety (97.19%). The mean CD₄⁺T cell counts before intervention was (346.39 ± 156.87) cells/µL, and it was (421.93 ± 149.61) cells/µL after intervention. After intervention, the CD₄⁺T cell counts of newly diagnosed PLWHA with depression were higher than before intervention (t=10.971, P<0.05), and the total and factor scores of HAMD, HAMA were all lower than before intervention (P<0.05). Before the intervention, the total scores of HAMD were correlated with the grades of CD₄*T cell counts negatively (500 cells/μL as the cutoff value) (r_s=-0.157, P=0.036) and the scores of HAMA positively (r = 0.764, $P \le 0.001$). After the intervention, the total scores of HAMD were correlated with post-intervention CD₄⁺T cell counts negatively (r_i=-0.150, P=0.046) and the total scores of HAMA strongly positively $(r=0.939, P \leq 0.001)$. In newly diagnosed PLWHA with depression, the total scores of HAMD and HAMA of patients with CD_4 T cell counts $< 500 \text{ cells}/\mu$ L were higher than those with CD_4 T cell counts $\ge 500 \text{ cells}/\mu$ L (P < 0.05). Conclusion The severity of depression in newly diagnosed PLWHA is associated with CD₄ T cell counts, which could be significantly improved by professional psychological intervention.

[Key words] Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; HIV infections; CD₄*T cell; Depression; Anxiety

艾滋病是由 HIV 引起的严重威胁人类生命安全的 慢性致死性传染性疾病。目前尚无有效疫苗可预防, 虽然抗逆转录病毒治疗(antiroviral therapy, ART) 能延长 HIV/AIDS 患者 (people living with HIV/AIDS, PLWHA)寿命,但HIV相关认知紊乱(HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders, HAND)、药物不良反应及被 歧视等引发的精神心理问题仍严重影响其生存质量[1-^{3]}。HIV/AIDS 与精神疾病之间存在双向关系,其中抑 郁症最为常见,影响也最大^[4]。抑郁可能是 PLWHA 心血管疾病的独立危险因素,加大 HAND 风险 [4-5]; 同时,也影响患者 ART 依从性,加剧 HIV 传播风险 [4-6]。而 T 细胞作为机体质量要的免疫细胞,CD₄ T 值是 临床判断 ART 疗效及免疫重建的重要指标之一,通常 认为 CD,[†]T 细胞计数 <500 个 /μL 判为免疫功能受损、 <200 个 /μ L 时免疫功能严重受损(免疫缺陷) [3-6]。 目前国内外较少关注新发 PLWHA 抑郁与 CD, T 计数的 关系,本研究通过对新发 PLWHA 抑郁心理干预效果及 与 CD,[†]T 细胞计数相关性分析进行探索,为 HIV 防控 提供科学依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

2020 年 4 月—2022 年 6 月,采用方便抽样方法在 江西省 ART 定点医院抽取新发 PLWHA 抑郁患者 200 例进行心理评估干预及 $\mathrm{CD_4}^+\mathrm{T}$ 细胞计数检测。

纳入标准: 意识清晰; 年龄 18~70 岁; 文化程度小学及以上; 抑郁症状经过临床精神心理科主治及以上职

称医师评估,达到国际疾病分类(ICD)-10中"F32-抑郁发作"诊断标准且患者此前未接触过抗抑郁或焦虑干预;知情同意接受心理评估及非药物心理干预。

排除标准: 此前已被确诊 HIV 感染者; 近期有物质滥用史(酒精或毒品等)者; 曾意识丧失>30 min者; 其他与 HIV 感染无关的神经系统疾病或重性精神疾病等。

退出标准:干预过程中因患者病情须抗抑郁药物治疗或住院治疗者予以退出并及时转诊至精神科治疗。

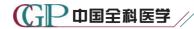
本研究符合社会组织参与艾滋病防治基金项目伦理 学标准(伦理审批号: IIT2021055)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集:包括性别、年龄、婚姻状况、文化程度、常住地、民族、CD,[†]T细胞计数等资料。

1.2.2 心理评估方法:干预前后精神症状评定量表采用汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)、汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton Anxiety Scale, HAMA)^[7]。HAMA包括14个条目、2类因子(躯体性焦虑和精神性焦虑),总分>29分可能为严重焦虑(重度),>21分肯定有明显焦虑(中度),>14分肯定有焦虑(轻度)并提示具有临床意义的焦虑症状。HAMD包括24个条目、7类因子(焦虑/躯体化、体质量、认知障碍、日夜变化、迟缓、睡眠障碍、绝望感),总分>35分可能为严重抑郁,>20分可能为轻或中度抑郁。

由 2 名临床精神心理科主治医师对新发 PLWHA 进行精神症状检查后独立评分,若 2 个量表评分差异不明显,取均值作为最终得分;若 2 个量表评分差异明



显则由主任医师再次评定得分作为最终得分。HAMA、HAMD各量表每个因子各项目得分算术和/该因子结构的项目数为因子分,所有条目得分相加为总分,总分分值越高,抑郁或焦虑越重,评定时间均为最近2周。在干预前及在纳入研究后的第12周各进行一次评估。

1.3 心理干预

心理治疗基本技术包括倾听技术、提问技术、鼓励技术、内容反应技术、情感反应技术、面质技术、解释技术、指导技术及非言语性技巧等。首先,心理治疗师或精神科医师采用支持性心理治疗方法通过倾听、鼓励、解释以及指导等技术与新发 PLWHA 建立良好的医患关系。然后,由精神科医师根据新发 PLWHA 人格特征选择个体治疗,心理治疗方法如支持性心理治疗、认知行为疗法、正念接纳承诺疗法,1~2次/周,约 40 min/次,连续 4~6周;系统脱敏疗法 1次/d,20~30 min/次,6~8次;缺乏防护意识可采用满灌疗法,1次/d或隔日1次,2~4次;厌恶疗法连续 4周,2~3次/周。治疗过程中尽可能针对单一、具体的靶行为进行治疗。若由多种因素所致靶行为则考虑 2 种及以上疗法同时使用。干预总周期为 12 周。

1.4 ART 及 CD₄⁺T 细胞计数检测

新发 PLWHA 确诊后立即启动 ART。在干预前及 纳入后的第 12 周进行心理测评的同时抽取静脉血置于 EDTA-K3 抗凝管(5 mL 各两管),反复颠倒抗凝管 6~8 次,使血液与抗凝剂充分混匀,在 24 h 内完成 CD_4^+T 细胞计数检测。

1.5 统计学方法

将原始数据核对后导入 spss19 数据库进行整理、统计分析,显著性检验 P 值取双侧概率,检验标准 α =0.05。计数资料以例数和百分比表示。计量资料以 $\overline{x} \pm s$ 或 M (P_{25} , P_{75})表示,符合正态分布的组间比较采用 t 检验、干预前后自身对照比较采用配对 t 检验,否则分别采用 Mann-Whitney U 秩和检验、配对样本 Wilcoxon 符号 秩检验。相关性分析采用 Pearson 或 Spearman 相关系数表示。分析时将个案访谈资料与检测结果相结合。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

共纳入新发 PLWHA 抑郁患者 200 例,有效随访 178 例,有效率为 89.0%。

178 例 PLWHA 抑郁患者中轻中度 88 例 (49.4%)、重度 90 例 (50.6%),伴焦虑者 173 例 (97.19%);年龄范围为 18~70 岁,平均年龄 (39.5 ± 14.8)岁;其余基线资料见表 1。其中免疫功能受损 (CD_4 ⁺T 细胞计数 <500 个 / μ L)者中免疫缺陷 (CD_4 ⁺T 细胞计数 <200 个 / μ

μL)在干预前有 26 例(14.6%),干预后有 13 例(7.3%); 患者 CD_4 [†]T 细胞计数均值在干预前为 (346.39 ± 156.87) 个 /μL,干预后为(421.93 ± 149.61) 个 /μL,PLWHA 抑郁患者干预后 CD_4 [†]T 细胞计数高于干预前,比较差异 有统计学意义(t=10.971,P<0.05)。

表 1 新发 PLWHA 抑郁患者基线资料分析 (n=178)

Table 1 The analysis of baseline data among newly detected PLWHA with depression

depression		
类别	例数	构成比(%)
性别		
男	158	88.8
女	20	11.2
民族		
汉族	176	98.9
少数民族	2	1.1
常住地		
本市	100	56.2
本省外市	72	40.4
外省	6	3.4
年龄(岁)		
<30	56	31.5
30~40	43	24.2
40~50	32	18.0
50~60	26	14.6
≥ 60	21	11.8
婚姻状况		
未婚	60	37.6
已婚或同居	94	52.9
离异或丧偶	17	9.6
文化程度		
大专及以上	52	29.2
高中或中专	57	32.0
初中及以下	69	38.8
CD ₄ ⁺ T 细胞计数(个 /μ L)		
< 500	146	82.0
≥ 500	32	18.0

注: PLWHA=HIV/AIDS 患者。

2.2 HAMD、HAMA 总分及因子分分析

干预后 HAMD、HAMA 总分及各因子评分均低于干预前,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表 2。

2.3 HAMD、HAMA 总分及 CD, T 细胞计数分析

干 预 前,HAMD 总 分 与 CD_4 ⁺T 细 胞 计 数 分 级 (以 500 个 / μ L 为 分 界 值) 呈 负 相 关 (r_s =-0.157,P=0.036) 、 与 HAMA 总 分 呈 正 相 关 (r_s =0.764,P \leq 0.001) 。干预后,HAMD 总 分 与干预后 CD_4 ⁺T 细 胞 计数 呈 负 相 关 (r_s =-0.150,P=0.046) 、与 HAMA 总 分 呈 强 正 相 关 (r_s =0.939,P \leq 0.001) 。

新发 PLWHA 抑郁患者 CD_4 ⁺T 细胞计数 <500 个 / μ L 者 HAMD、HAMA 总分高于 CD_4 ⁺T 细胞计数 \geq 500 个 / μ L 者,差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。见表 3。

3 讨论

抑郁症是 PLWHA 患者中最常见的精神疾病^[6,8]。 PLWHA 抑郁症患病率极高^[6,9-11],尤其是新发现者中更高^[11]。在坦桑尼亚部分地区 PLWHA 抑郁症患病率可达 58%,其中中重度及以上患病率超过 41%^[11]。本研究也发现新发 PLWHA 抑郁患者常合并焦虑,中重度抑郁 PLWHA 检出率超出 50%——即新发 PLWHA 易共病重度抑郁,与国外研究结果接近^[11]。抑郁症严重损害 PLWHA 社会功能降低其生存质量,是导致 ART 依从性差及自伤自杀的重要影响因素^[11-13]。目前 PLWHA 抑郁症在很大程度上仍未得到充分诊疗^[11],加大了 HIV 防控难度^[11-13],亟待专业、有效地干预^[14-18]。

研究认为与ART同时进行抗抑郁治疗非常有必要^[4,11,17-18],建议将PLWHA转诊至精神卫生服务机构及时开展干预^[19-20];尤其是在检测结果呈阳性后的第一次就诊时即开展心理健康筛查和干预措施更为至关重要,而且整体干预策略应随罹患抑郁症风险最高患者的需要进行调整^[11]。临床心理治疗常用于轻中度抑郁或作为重度抑郁药物治疗有效改善症状后的辅助治疗方式。本研究中新发PLWHA抑郁患者经过专业心理干预后抑郁症状明显改善,提示专业心理干预对新发PLWHA抑郁的干预效果显著——心理干预同样适用于PLWHA人群且有利于促进其ART治疗依从性^[11,21],值得推广。

免疫功能与精神状态相关[4, 21-22]。CD4T细胞计数 值作为衡量机体免疫功能、判断 ART 疗效及免疫重建 的重要指标,当<500个/µL时免疫功能受损、<200个 /μL 时免疫功能严重受损(免疫缺陷)。本研究中新 发 PLWHA 抑郁患者普遍免疫功能受损(82.6%), 其 中免疫缺陷占比达 14.6%——与国外研究结果近似 [22-²³。PLWHA 抑郁症状与 CD, ⁺T 细胞计数负相关 ^[22-25], 尤其是当免疫缺陷时 CD4T 细胞计数 <200 个 /μL 时更 明显^[22-23]。本研究也发现干预前新发 PLWHA 抑郁严 重程度与免疫功能受损程度相关,干预后则抑郁症状与 CD, T细胞计数值负相关[26]。究其原因可能是多方面的: 一可能是 HIV 感染初期即引起 HAND [2], 当免疫功能 受损时机体易出现身体不适及社会功能受限, 当免疫缺 陷时易合并机会性感染及肿瘤,加重了抑郁症状,尤其 是当新发 PLWHA 已共病重度抑郁时的影响可能更为明 显[11, 26-27]: 而随着 ART 免疫重建躯体症状改善, 经 心理干预后轻中度抑郁能显著改善[21, 28]、社会功能 及认知部分恢复促进高危行为改变形成良性循环;二可 能是 ART 及心理干预前 HIV 及抑郁双重损害叠加效应 远超过其中之一,以 HIV 对 CD T 细胞的损害为主要方 面并可能掩盖了抑郁的影响。三可能是本研究干预周期 较短及重度抑郁占比较高,单独心理治疗干预效果可能 受限:此外,也可能纳入部分耐药患者等的影响[28]...... 简言之, CD₄[†]T 细胞计数不足是未经治疗的 PLWHA 抑 郁症的预测因子^[22-23], 而 PLWHA 抑郁症与 CD₄⁺T 细 胞计数值之间是否存在因果关系尚不明确,还有待于讲 一步的研究证实。

综上所述, PLWHA 健康状况受精神因素及 HIV 双

表 2 新发 PLWHA 抑郁患者干预前后 HAMD、HAMA 总分及其因子得分比较 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75}), 分]$

Table 2 The comparison of HAMD, HAMA total scores and factors among newly diagnosed PLWHA with de-pression before and after intervention

变量	HAMD								HAMA		
	总分	焦虑/躯体化	体质量	认知障碍	日夜变化	迟缓	睡眠障碍	绝望感	总分	躯体性焦虑	精神性焦虑
干预前	35 (24, 46)	8 (6, 11)	1(1, 2)	8 (6, 12)	1(1, 2)	6 (4, 8)	4(3,6)	5 (3, 6)	21 (16, 28)	12 (9, 14)	10 (7, 13)
干预后	7 (2, 13)	2(0,3)	0(0,1)	1(0, 3)	0(0,2)	1(0,3)	1 (0, 30	1 (0, 2)	4(1,7)	2(1, 4)	2(0, 3)
$Z_{\rm Ext}$ 值	11.468	12.576	10.170	12.456	6.570	12.884	11.896	12.651	12.576	12.845	12.536
P值	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01

注: HAMD=汉密尔顿抑郁量表, HAMA=汉密尔顿焦虑量表。

表 3 新发 PLWHA 抑郁患者中不同 CD₄T 细胞计数患者 HAMD、HAMA 总分比较 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75}), \mathcal{O}]$

Table 3 The comparison of total scores of HAMD and HAMA in depression patients of newly diagnosed PLWHA with different CD₄*T cell counts

					_				
CD₄⁺T 细胞计数	例数	HAMD				HAMA			
	沙川安义	干预前	干预后	Z 配对值	P 值	干预前	干预后	Z 配对值	P 值
<500 个 / μ L	146	36 (24, 48)	7 (4, 14)	10.842	< 0.001	22 (18, 28)	4(2,7)	11.453	< 0.001
$\geq 500 \uparrow / \mu L$	32	24 (24, 38)	4 (0, 10)	3.712	< 0.001	15 (14, 22)	2(0,6)	5.004	< 0.001
Z 值	_	2.094	1.326			3.093	1.040		
P 值	-	0.036	0.185			0.002	0.298		

重影响。新发 PLWHA 抑郁症患者常合并焦虑, 其抑 郁严重程度与免疫功能受损程度相关[22-23]。ART 后 CD₄T 细胞上升,同时心理干预能改善抑郁严重程度, 干预后抑郁症状与 CD T 细胞计数值负相关。持续且有 效专业心理干预有助于提高 ART 依从性及减少高危性 行为的发生[11, 17-20, 27-28], 从而降低 HIV 传播风险[23-24], 遏制 HIV 传播^[4-5, 11, 17]。相关行政部门应加强对 HIV 诊疗医师的培训,提高其对精神疾病的识别及转介精神 专科诊疗的能力[19-20]。

作者贡献: 刘云负责研究设计、论文撰写; 卢和丽、 邹卿负责研究实施、数据收集及整理:袁也丰负责研究 执行的管理和协调: 刘云对文章整体负责, 监督管理。 本文无利益冲突。

参考文献

- [1] POLANKA B M, GUPTA S K, SO-ARMAH K A, et al. Examining depression as a risk factor for cardiovascular disease in people with HIV: a systematic review [J]. Ann Behav Med, 2023, 57 (1): 1-25. DOI: 10.1093/abm/kaab119.
- [2] AMARA PS, NAVEED Z, WICHMAN CS, et al. Neurocognitive impairment and health-related quality of life among people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV)[J]. PLoS One, 2021, 16(4). e0248802. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0248802.
- [3] Centre for Disease Control and Prevention. Understanding a Positive Result [EB/OL]. [2023-12-05]. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/ hiv-testing/positive-hiv-results.html.
- [4] UNAIDS. Better integration of mental health and HIV services needed [EB/OL]. [2023-12-05].https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/ presscentre/featurestories/2018/october/mental-health-and-hiv-
- [5] WATT MH, MINJAL, KNETTEL BA, et al. Pilot outcomes of Maisha: an HIV stigma reduction intervention developed for antenatal care in Tanzania [J] . AIDS Behav, 2021, 25 (4): 1171-1184. DOI: 10.1007/s10461-020-03093-9.
- [6] MOHAMAD FISAL Z A, ABDUL MANAF R, FATTAH AZMAN A Z, et al. Biopsychosocial approach to understanding predictors of depressive symptoms among men who have sex with men living with HIV in Selangor, Malaysia: a mixed methods study protocol [J]. PLoS One, 2023, 18 (6): e0286816. DOI: 10.1371/journal. pone.0286816.
- [7] 张明园, 何燕玲. 精神科评定量表手册 [M]. 长沙: 湖南科学 技术出版社, 2015: 142-182.
- [8] MARATHE G, MOODIE E E M, BROUILLETTE M J, et al. Impact of hepatitis C virus cure on depressive symp-toms in the human immunodeficiency virus-hepatitis C virus coinfected population in Canada [J] . Clin Infect Dis, 2023, 76 (3) : e702-e709. DOI: 10.1093/cid/ciac540.
- [9] YOUSUF A, MUSA R, ISA M L M, et al. Anxiety and depression among women living with HIV: prevalence and correlations [J]. Clin Pract Epidemiol Ment Health, 2020, 16: 59-66. DOI:

- 10.2174/1745017902016010059.
- [10] WALDRON E M. BURNETT-ZEIGLER I. WEE V. et al. Mental health in women living with HIV: the unique and unmet needs [J]. J Int Assoc Provid AIDS Care, 2021, 20: 2325958220985665. DOI: 10.1177/2325958220985665.
- [11] MADUNDO K, KNETTEL B A, KNIPPLER E, et al. Prevalence, severity, and associated factors of depression in newly diagnosed people living with HIV in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania: a cross-sectional study [J]. BMC Psychiatry, 2023, 23 (1): 83. DOI: 10.1186/s12888-022-04496-9.
- [12] ASRAT B, LUND C, AMBAW F, et al. Major depressive disorder and its association with adherence to an-tiretroviral therapy and quality of life: cross-sectional survey of people living with HIV/ AIDS in Northwest Ethiopia [J] . BMC Psychiatry, 2020, 20 (1): 462. DOI: 10.1186/s12888-020-02865-w.
- [13] KNETTEL B A, MWAMBA R N, MINJA L, et al. Exploring patterns and predictors of suicidal ideation among pregnant and postpartum women living with HIV in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania [J]. AIDS, 2020, 34 (11): 1657-1664. DOI: 10.1097/ QAD.0000000000002594.
- [14] KNETTEL B A, WANDA, AMIRI I, et al. Assessing the influence of community health worker support on ear-ly antiretroviral therapy adherence, anticipated stigma, and mental health among people living with HIV in Tanzania [J]. AIDS Patient Care STDS, 2021, 35 (8): 308-317. DOI: 10.1089/apc.2021.0028.
- [15] FERNANDO S, BROWN T, DATTA K, et al. The Friendship Bench as a brief psychological intervention with peer support in rural Zimbabwean women: a mixed methods pilot evaluation [J] . Glob Ment Health, 2021, 8: e31. DOI: 10.1017/gmh.2021.32.
- [16] OUANSAFI I, CHIBANDA D, MUNETSI E, et al. Impact of Friendship Bench problem-solving therapy on adher-ence to ART in young people living with HIV in Zimbabwe: a qualitative study [J]. PLoS One, 2021, 16 (4): e0250074. DOI: 10.1371/journal. pone.0250074.
- [17] UNAIDS.UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2022 [EB/OL] . [2023– 12-05] . https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_ asset/2022-global-aids-update_en.pdf.
- [18] KNETTEL B A, FERNANDEZ K M, WANDA, et al. The role of community health workers in HIV care engagement: a qualitative study of stakeholder perspectives in Tanzania [J] . J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care, 2021, 32 (6): 682-692. DOI: 10.1097/ JNC.0000000000000267.
- [19] KNETTEL B A, MUHIRWA A, WANDA, et al. Patient perspectives on the helpfulness of a community health worker program for HIV care engagement in Tanzania[J]. AIDS Care, 2023, 35(7): 1014-1021. DOI: 10.1080/09540121.2021.1995840.
- [20] 刘云,袁也丰,徐茜,等.江西省男男性行为者高危性行为心 理干预防艾效果[J]. 中国艾滋病性病, 2020, 26(10): 1083-1087. DOI: 10.13419/j.cnki.aids.2020.10.14.
- [21] BEUREL E, TOUPS M, NEMEROFF C B. The bidirectional relationship of depression and inflammation: double trouble [J]. Neuron, 2020, 107 (2): 234-256. DOI: 10.1016/ j.neuron.2020.06.002.



- [22] AMANOR-BOADU S, HIPOLITO M S, RAI N, et al. Poor CD₄ count is a predictor of untreated depression in human immunodeficiency virus-positive African-Americans [J]. World J Psychiatry, 2016, 6 (1): 128-135. DOI: 10.5498/wjp. v6.i1.128.
- [23] DUKO B, GEJA E, ZEWUDE M, et al. Prevalence and associated factors of depression among patients with HIV/AIDS in Hawassa, Ethiopia, cross-sectional study [J]. Ann Gen Psychiatry, 2018, 17: 45. DOI: 10.1186/s12991-018-0215-1.
- [24] 云科, 张晶, 楚振兴, 等. 沈阳市 HIV 阴性男男性行为者的心理障碍与 CD₄ T 淋巴细胞水平的关联性研究 [J]. 中国艾滋病性病, 2018, 24(11): 1115–1118, 1123. DOI: 10.13419/j.cnki. aids.2018.11.11.
- [25] 刘云, 袁也丰. 南昌市 HIV 感染者 /AIDS 患者的抑郁焦虑状况 [J]. 职业与健康, 2019, 35 (16): 2237-2240. DOI: 10.13329/j.cnki.zyyjk.2019.0596.
- [26] KANG CR, YANG SJ. Risk factors for depressive symptoms by

- age group among human immunodeficiency vi-rus-infected adults in Korea $[\ J\]$. AIDS Care, 2022, 34 (12): 1522–1529. DOI: 10.1080/09540121.2021.1981225.
- [27] UEBELACKER L A, PINKSTON M M, BUSCH A M, et al. HIV-PASS (pain and sadness support): randomized con-trolled trial of a behavioral health intervention for interference due to pain in people living with HIV, chronic pain, and depression [J]. Psychosom Med, 2023, 85 (3): 250-259. DOI: 10.1097/ PSY.0000000000001172.
- [28] 谢年华,刘莉,闫晗,等.个案管理对男男性行为者中新诊断 HIV 感染者焦虑抑郁心理及睡眠质量影响研究[J].中国艾滋 病 性 病,2021,27(11):1258-1262.DOI:10.13419/j.cnki.aids.2021.11.14.

(收稿日期: 2024-01-10; 修回日期: 2024-04-29) (本文编辑: 毛亚敏)